CONNECTING THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF HAZARDS AND DISASTERS

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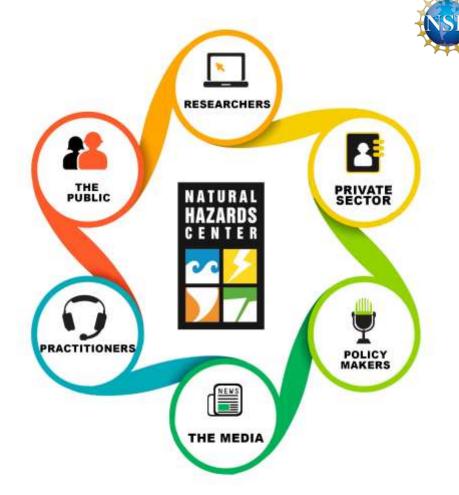




THank,











- 1. Translating and Sharing Information
- 2. Facilitating Connections
- **3.** Training and Mentoring the Next Generation
- **4.** Advancing New Social Science and Interdisciplinary Knowledge





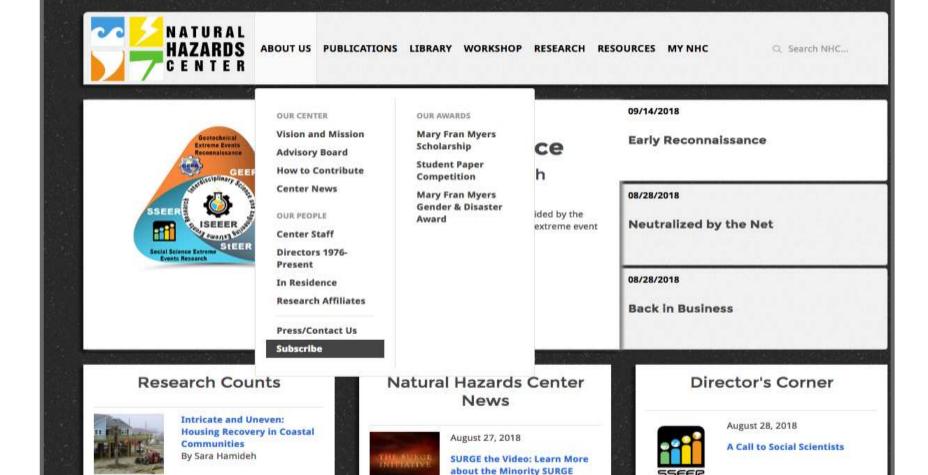














Program













CONVERGE – headquartered at the Natural Hazards Center – is a new **N**ational **S**cience **F**oundation-**N**atural Hazards **E**ngineering **R**esearch **I**nfrastructure (**NSF-NHERI**) facility dedicated to:

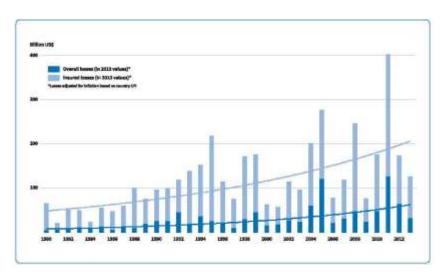
- ✓ *linking* social science, engineering, and interdisciplinary research communities through networks and research platforms;
- developing and sharing best practices for the ethical conduct of research;
- ✓ enhancing and promoting social science, engineering, and interdisciplinary natural hazards research to reduce vulnerability.





What is Convergence?

- Convergence research is often driven by a specific and compelling problem.
- ➤ It requires the integration of knowledge, theories, methods, and expertise from different disciplines to achieve scientific breakthroughs that otherwise would not be possible.





Problem

Breakthrough

See: National Research Council, https://www.nap.edu/catalog/18722/convergence-facilitating-transdisciplinary-integration-of-life-sciences-physical-sciences-engineering



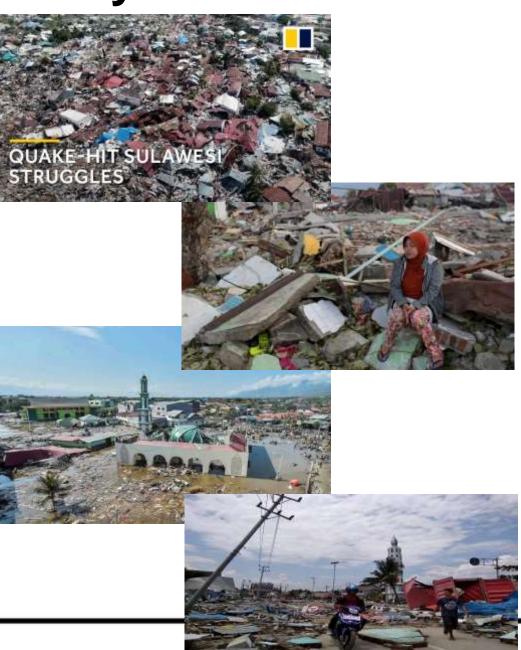
CONVERGE represents a coming together—for the first time—of NSF-Extreme Events Reconnaissance (EER) networks and **NHERI** facilities designed to support those efforts.







Why CONVERGE?











MENS - DOCTORSON

Tsunami scientists clash with Indonesian government over rules on foreign research

International researchers fear data that could help determine the transmit's cause will disappear before they can get to it.





Two weeks after an earthquake and subsequent transmit littled exerc than 1990 people on the Indonesian island of Salavesi, work foreign researchers up that red tape is slowing down or preventing investigate work of the devokated courtines.

But the Indicession government was that it has oped up the time it takes to process permits for researchers in the vale of the tearums, and that the requirements it imposes on international researchers have been in

Time matters

"It is absoluted important for us to go to the field to some the correct hoties," systemet recenter Phily Us, six predent for research and inclinalogs at the National University of Singapore. Stat. when I asked for a permit, I understood that it might take months," As a result. Us desired not to research the area after all.

SERVICE AND IN

family sciences trave project.

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Indepute varying water, left was at





(8) Set the noot important science states of the day, free in your index.

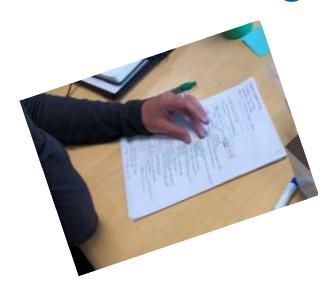


Post-Disaster Research

Contributions

Challenges









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Contributions

Challenges









Post-Disaster Research

Contributions







Challenges

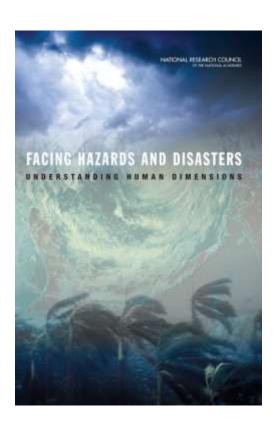
- Who sets the post-disaster research agenda?
- Who benefits from the knowledge produced?
- Methodological and ethical critiques:
 - □ Overemphasis on acute onset, largescale events.
 - Lack of identification and coordination of researchers.
 - Exclusion of local researchers.
 - ☐ Focus on perishable data collection leaves little time to understand local cultures, norms, and policies.
 - ☐ Problems with duplication, and not enough scientific replication.







How many social science hazards and disaster researchers are there?



"The size and composition of the hazards and disaster workforce will significantly determine the extent to which the social sciences, in general, can respond forcefully to twenty-first century demands for basic social science knowledge and its application... The committee does not have a precise accounting of the numbers of social scientists from respective disciplines currently engaged in hazards and disaster research. Neither government agencies nor professional associations systematically collect data on this research workforce..." (NRC, 2006, pp. 317, 320, *emphasis added*).





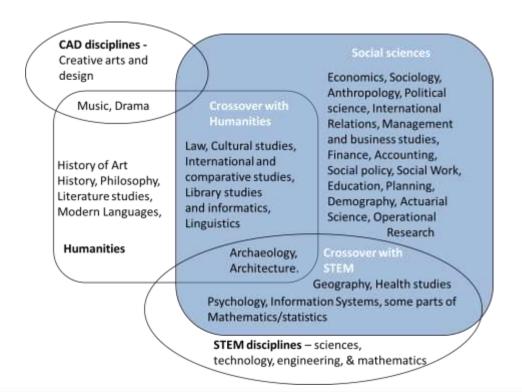
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- Where are these researchers located?







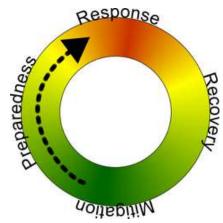
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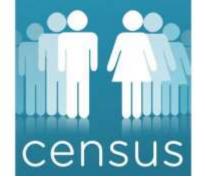






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SSEER is a NSF-supported network and online platform for **social science** hazards and disaster researchers.

The mission is to:

- 1) identify and connect social science researchers to one another, to interdisciplinary teams, and to communities at risk to and affected by hazards and disasters
- 2) amplify and advance social science hazards and disaster research







The form to **join SSEER** has been live since July 2018:

hazards.colorado.edu/join-SSEER

hazards.colorado.edu/news/director/a-call-to-social-scientists



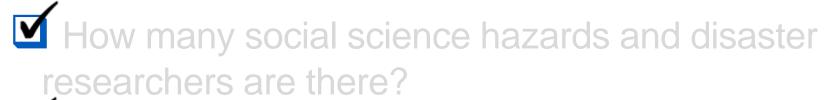
How many social science hazards and disaster researchers are there?*



*as of October 30, 2018; this is not a complete census







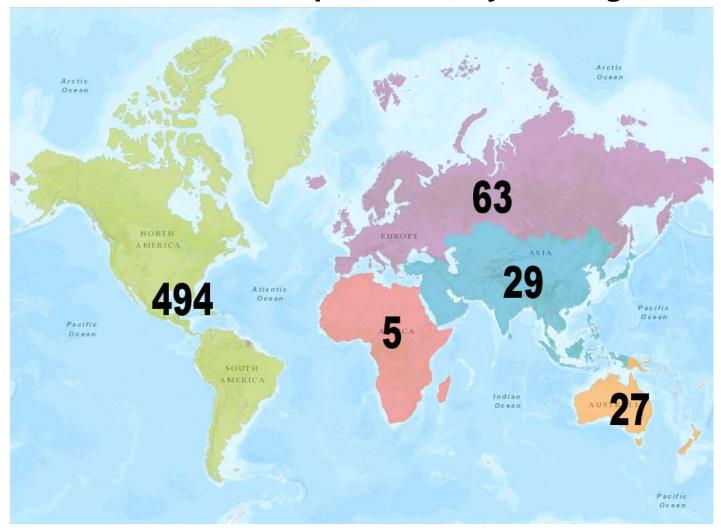
Where are these researchers located?







The SSEER Census: 618 respondents, by UN Region [as of October 30, 2018]







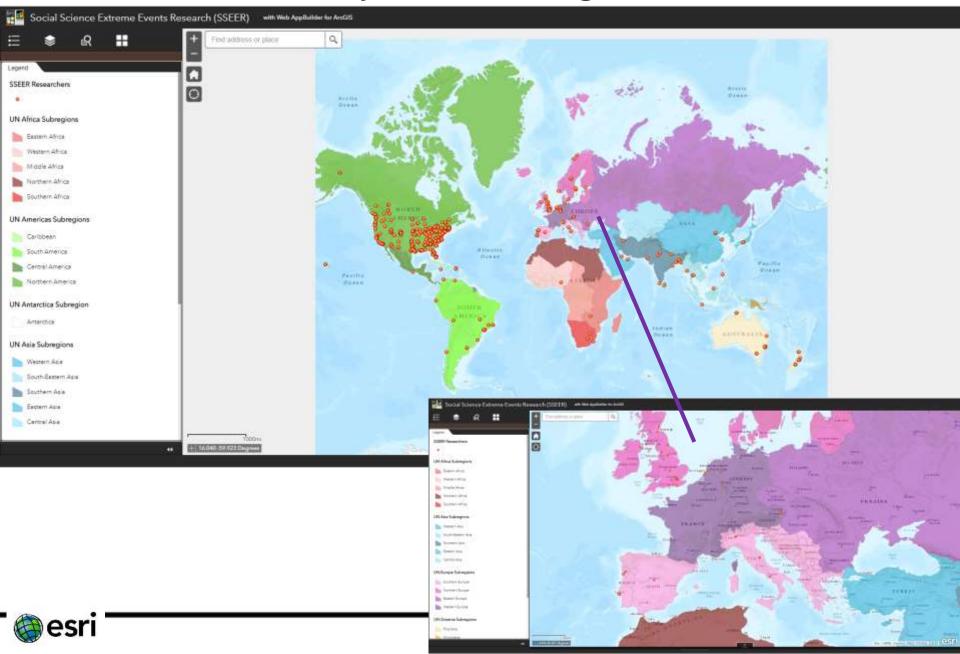
SSEER Researchers by 7 UN Regions





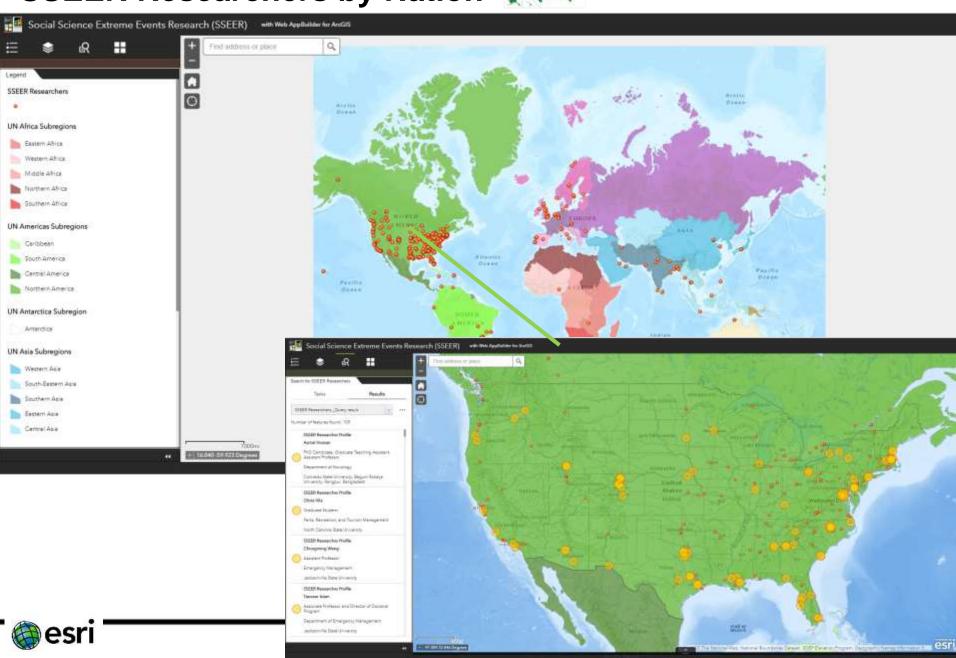


SSEER Researchers by 24 UN Subregions



SSEER Researchers by Nation



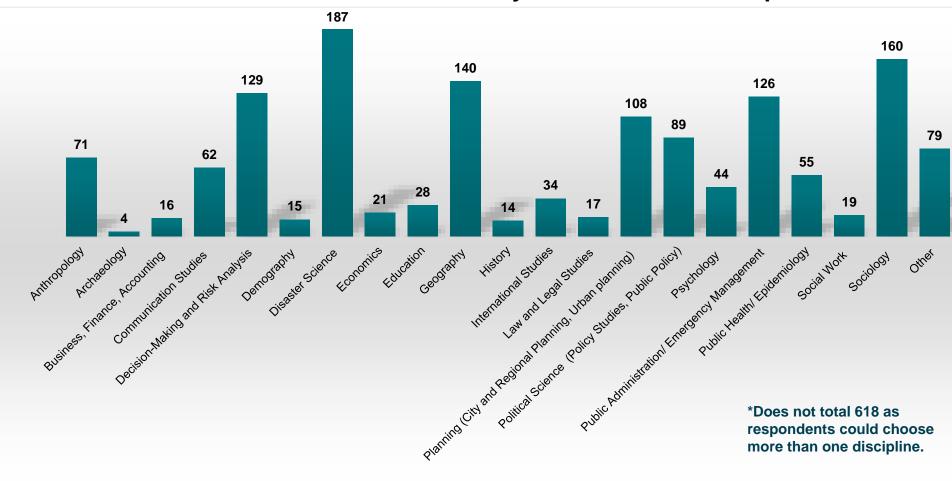


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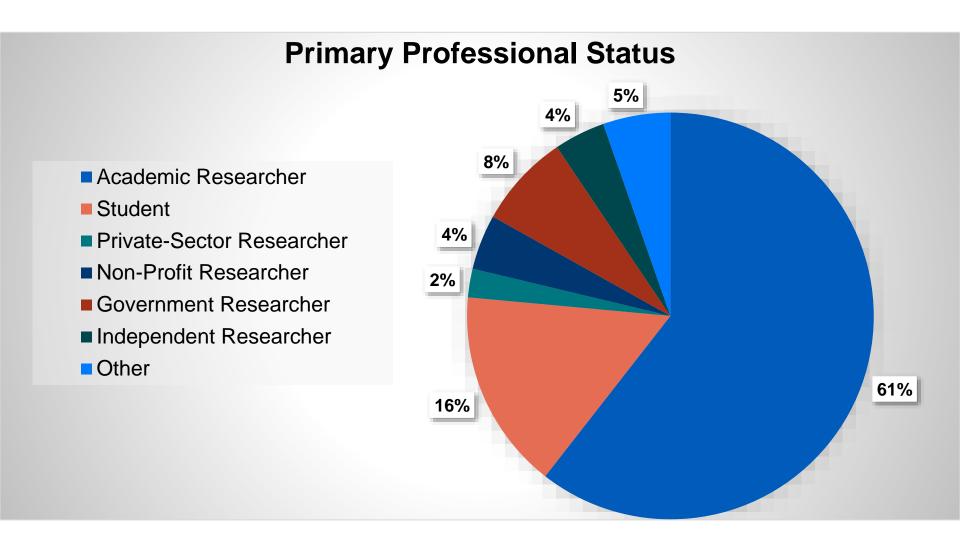




Primary Social Science Discipline*

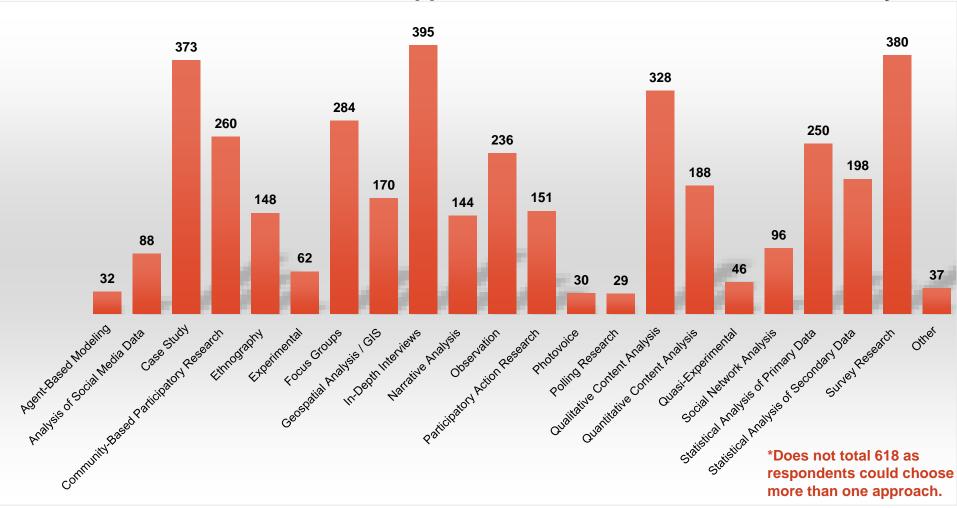






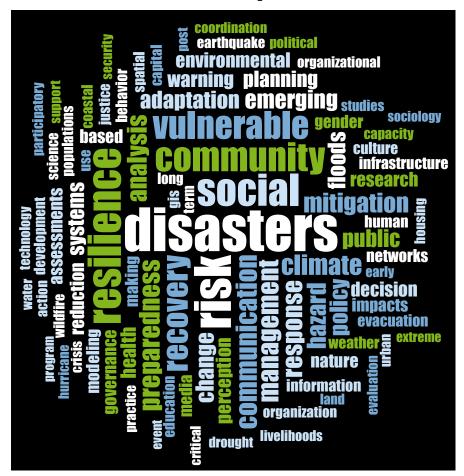


Approaches to Data Collection and/or Analysis*





Areas of Expertise

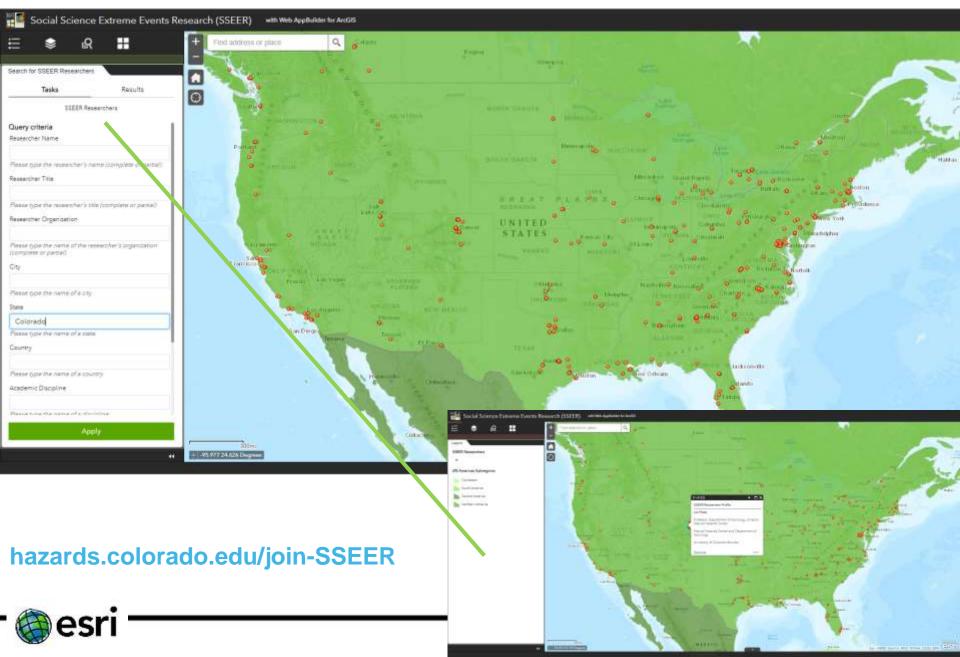


Top 10 Areas

- ✓ Community Resilience
- ✓ Social Dimensions
- ✓ Vulnerability Reduction
- ✓ Disaster Recovery
- ✓ Risk Communication
- ✓ Emergency/Risk Management
- ✓ Disaster Preparedness
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Risk Analysis
- ✓ Disaster Mitigation
- √ +100s more



Searching for SSEER Researchers + Individualized Researcher Profiles



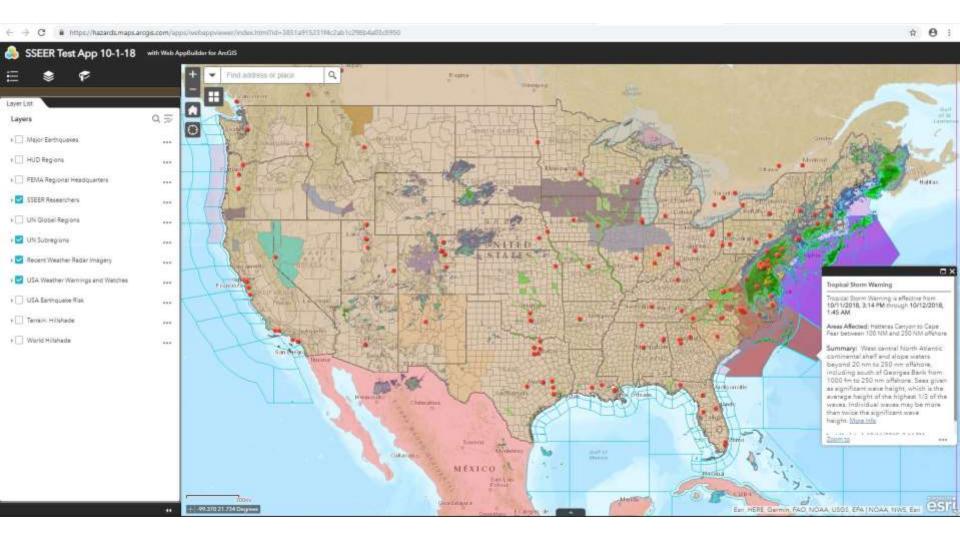
Examples of How to Use the SSEER Maps + Disciplinary Expertise

for Research Purposes





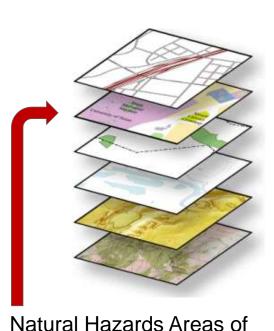
Using the SSEER Map, Real Time w/ Current Weather



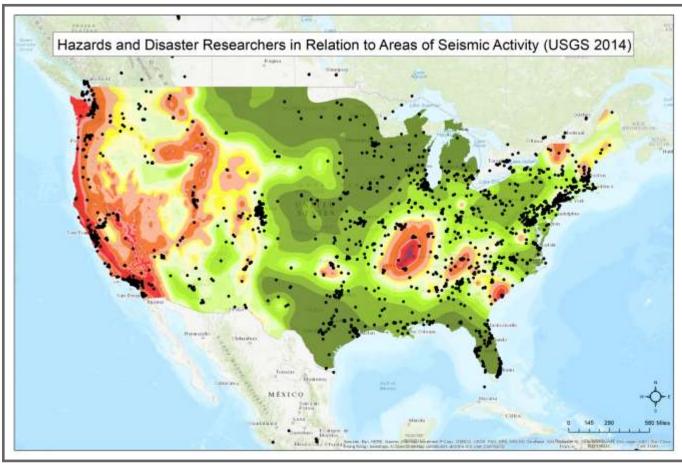




Using the SSEER Map w/ Areas of Hazards Risk



Occurrence and Risk

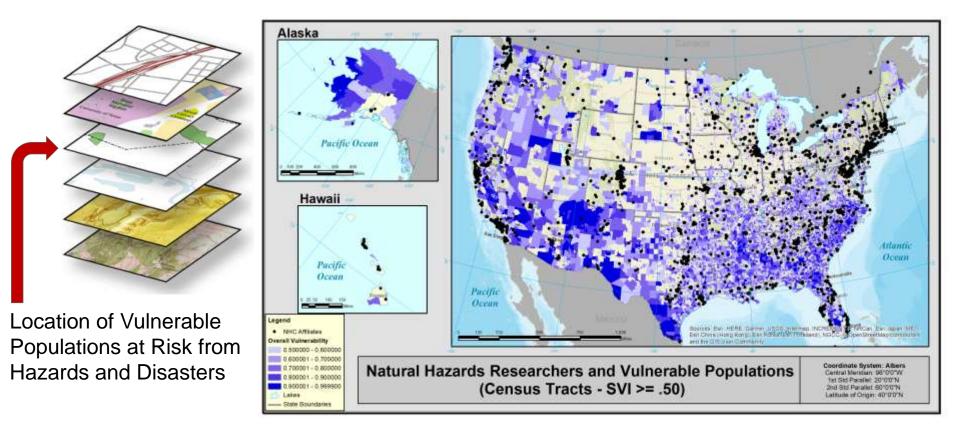


RQ: What is the spatial relationship between hazards and disaster researchers and zones of risk for different types of hazards? Not just earthquakes, could be flood zones, tornado alley, etc.





Using the SSEER Map w/ CDC Social Vulnerability Data



RQ: Where are hazards and disaster researchers in relation to the most vulnerable populations?



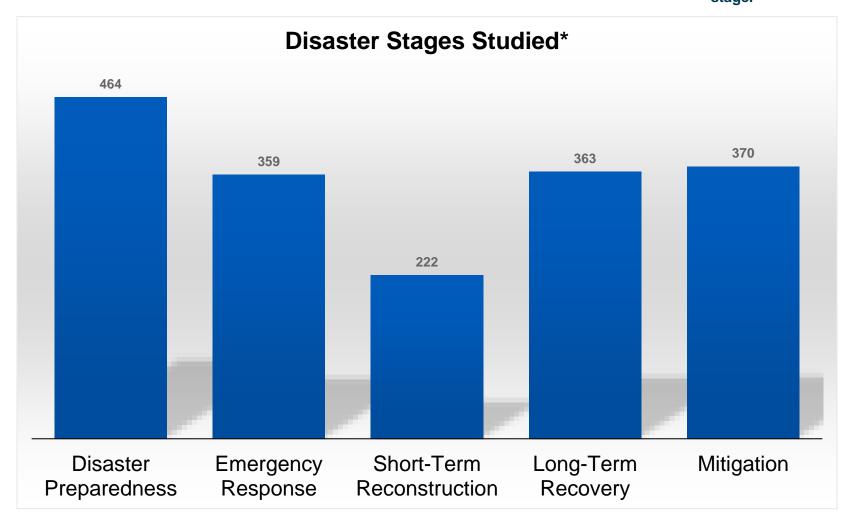


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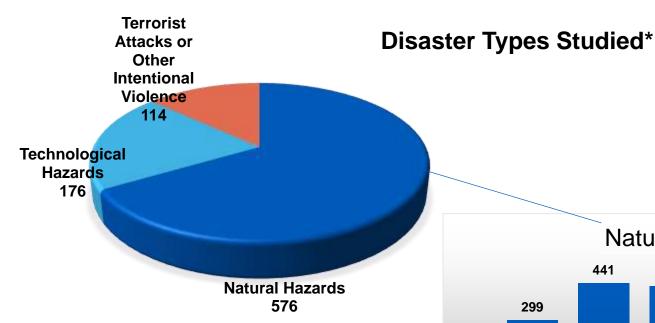




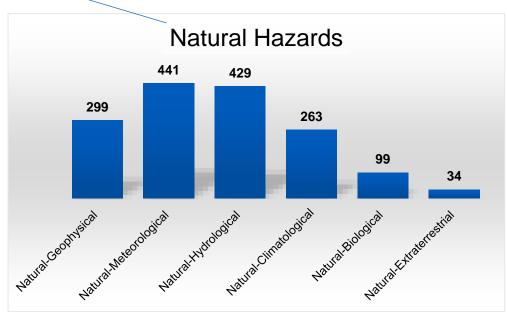
*Does not total 618 as respondents could choose more than one stage.





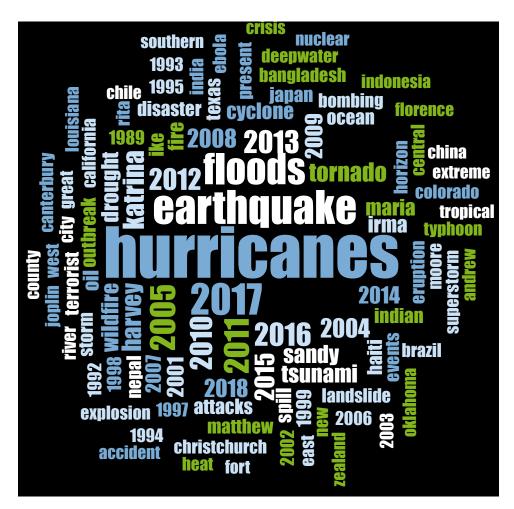


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Extreme Events Studied



Most Common Disaster Events Studied

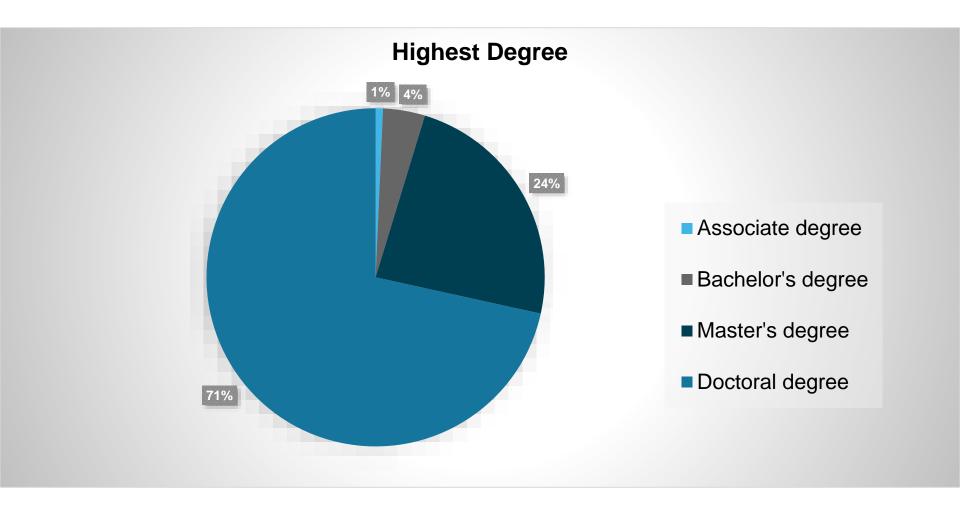
- ✓ Hurricane Katrina 2005
- ✓ Hurricane Harvey 2017
- ✓ Hurricane Sandy 2012
- ✓ Hurricane Irma 2017
- ✓ Hurricane Maria 2017
- √ + 100s more



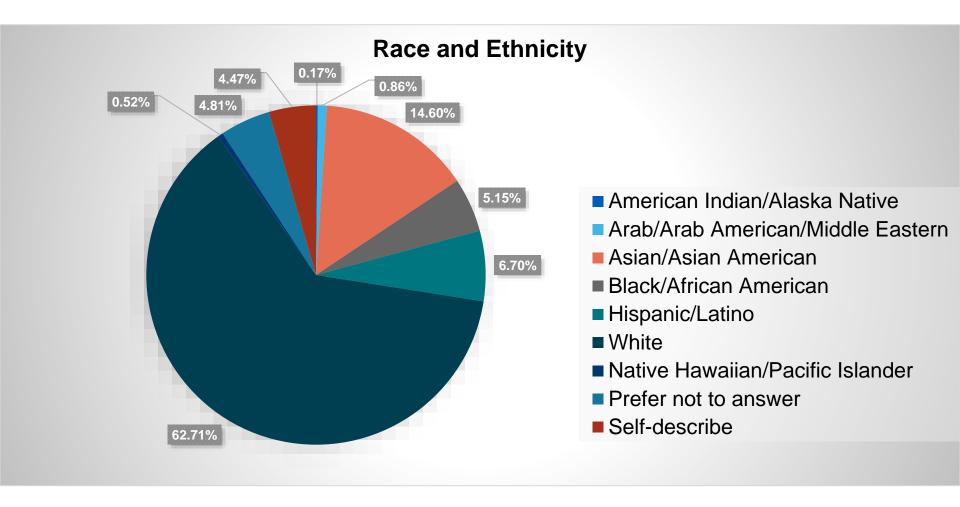


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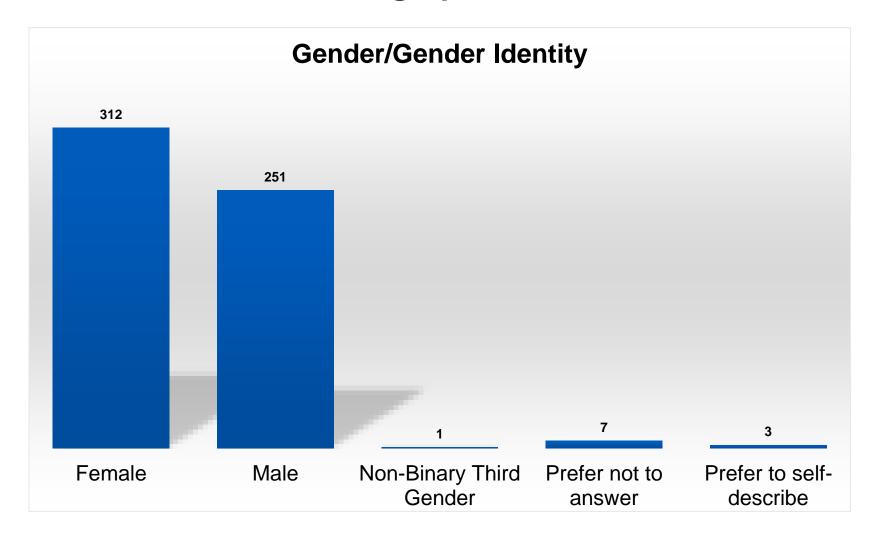












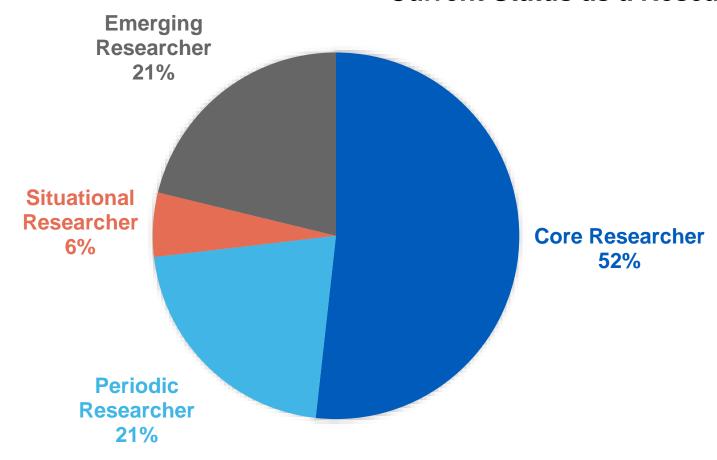


All researchers:

- Age range: 23 to 78 years-old
- Average age: 41.31 years-old
- Average of 10.1 years of research experience in hazards and disaster field



Current Status as a Researcher







Current and Future Visions

- ☐ Create a **novel**, **systematic database** and **maps**
- Work to democratize the research and engagement process before, during, and after disaster strikes
- ☐ Encourage more **effective cross-disciplinary collaborations** between researchers, practitioners, and policy makers
- ☐ Ensure that research is **holistic**, **rigorous**, **and ethically-grounded**
- ☐ Increase the **visibility** and **positive impact** of the social science hazards and disaster community by publicly *articulating who we are, what we know, and how we can use our knowledge and skills to reduce hazards and disaster losses*, especially among the most vulnerable people
- ☐ Advance a **social science hazards and disaster research agenda** grounded in concerns regarding **justice**, **equity**, **and risk reduction**









Thank you!

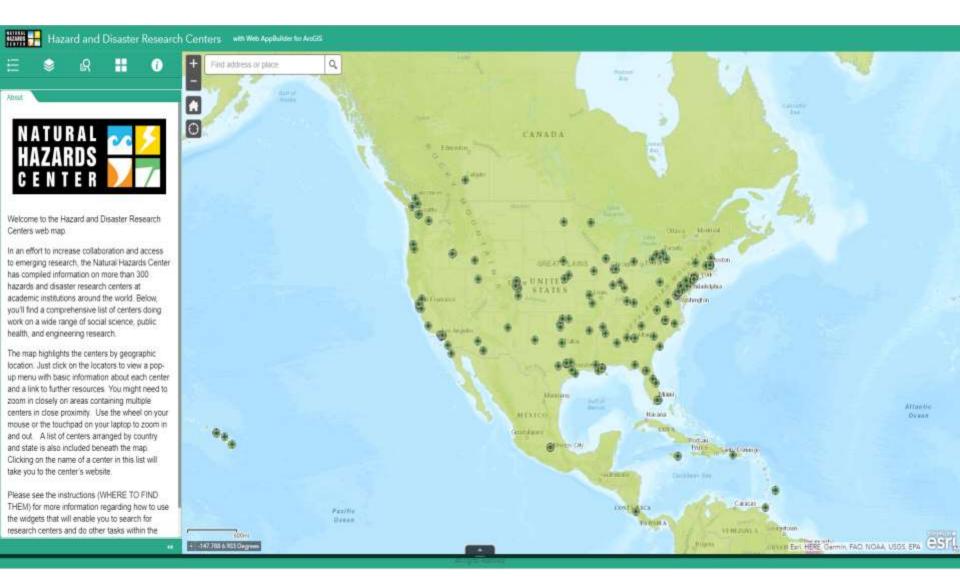




Special thanks to the Natural Hazards Center team and especially Mason Mathews, Haorui Wu, Jeffrey Gunderson, Emma Hines, Helen Gardner, and Jennifer Tobin, who contributed to the analyses, maps, and other visuals included in this presentation.







hazards.colorado.edu/resources/research-centers

